

# United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/090,146	03/05/2002	Chikaho Ikeda	112116	5449
25944 OLIFF & BERI	7590 08/21/2007 RIDGE, PLC	EXAMINER		
P.O. BOX 19928			FLORES RUIZ, DELMA R	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2828	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			08/21/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		•	71+			
	-	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/090,146	IKEDA, CHIKAHO			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Delma R. Flores Ruiz	2828			
Period 1	The MAILING DATE of this communication apports. The MAILING DATE of this communication apports.	pears on the cover sheet wit	h the correspondence address			
WHI - Ext - afte - If N - Fai - Any	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D ensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 or SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. O period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period lure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute or reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 36(a). In no event, however, may a re will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT e, cause the application to become ABA	ATION. ply be timely filed  "HS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1) 又	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 N	1av 2007.				
2a)		s action is non-final.	•			
3)	, <del>-</del>					
Disposi	tion of Claims					
4)⊠ 5)⊠ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) 2,3,5,8-13,28,30 and 31 is/are pendir 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra Claim(s) 8-13,30 and 31 is/are allowed. Claim(s) 2 and 28 is/are rejected. Claim(s) 3 and 5 is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.				
Applica	tion Papers		•			
9)[	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.				
10)[	☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyand	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119		·			
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign  All b) Some * c) None of:  Certified copies of the priority document  Certified copies of the priority document  Copies of the certified copies of the priority document  application from the International Bureau	s have been received. s have been received in Ap rity documents have been r	plication No			
*	See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not re	eceived.			
Attachme	nt(s)					
1)	ice of References Cited (PTO-892) ice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) imation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)	ummary (PTO-413) /Mail Date ormal Patent Application			

Application/Control Number: 10/090,146

Art Unit: 2828

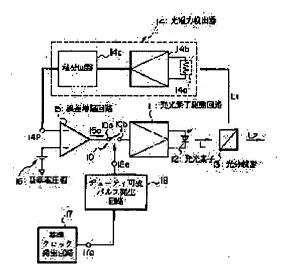
#### **DETAILED ACTION**

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ema Nobuaki et al. (JP 08-077510).

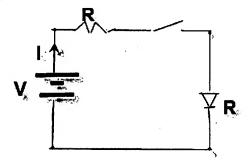


Regarding claim 2, Nobuaki discloses in Figure 1 an apparatus for driving a light emitting element in response to input data, the light emitting element emitting light by

causing a direct current to flow thereto, the apparatus comprising: a voltage driving section (see Fig. 1, Character 16); and switching section (see Fig 1. Character 10) disposed between the voltage source (see Fig. 1, Character 16) and the light emitting element (see Fig. 1, Character 12) and controlled on a basic of the input data, wherein, when the switching section (see Fig. 1, Character 10) connects the voltage source (see Fig. 1, Character 16) to the light emitting element (see Fig. 1, Character 12) and the voltage source has a negative feedback loop (see Fig. 1) that negatively feedback an output and amplifies a predetermined input voltage (see Fig. 1, Character 16).

Nobuaki discloses the claimed invention except for a resistance value from an output end of the voltage source to a drive end of the light-emitting element is smaller than an internal resistance value of the internal resistor of the light emitting element. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the resistance value from an output of the voltage must be as small possible, to the resistance value of the internal resistor, to obtain a greater effectiveness on the light emitting element.

E.g. The Voltage on  $R_L = V - IR_i$ . The  $R_L = V$ , therefore the  $R_i$  must be as smaller as possible to obtain a higher efficiency.



Application/Control Number: 10/090,146

Art Unit: 2828

Regarding claim 28, Nobuaki discloses in Figure 1 an apparatus for driving a light emitting element in response to input data, the light emitting element emitting light by causing a direct current to flow thereto, the apparatus comprising: a voltage driving section (see Fig. 1, Character 16); and switching section (see Fig 1. Character 10) disposed between the voltage source (see Fig. 1, Character 16) and the light emitting element (see Fig. 1, Character 12) and controlled on a basic of the input data, a compensating section (see Fig. 1, Character 14) the functional recitation that "for detecting terminal voltage of the light emitting element and compensating fluctuation in temperature of the light emitting element on a basis of the detected terminal voltage of the light emitting element" is insufficient to patentable distinguish the claimed apparatus from the apparatus disclosed by (SMITH)"because it is narrative in form. In order to be given patentable weight, a functional recitation must be expressed as a "means" for performing the specified function, as set forth 35 U.S.C. 112, 6th paragraph, and must be supported by recitation in the claim of sufficient structure to warrant the presence of the functional language. In re Fuller, 1929 C.D. 172; 388 O.G. 279, wherein, when the switching section (see Fig. 1, Character 10) connects the voltage source (see Fig. 1, Character 16) to the light-emitting element (see Fig. 1. Character 12).

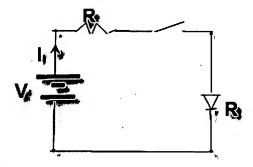
Nobuaki discloses the claimed invention except for a resistance value from an output end of the voltage source to a drive end of the light-emitting element is smaller than an internal resistance value of the internal resistor of the light emitting element.

Application/Control Number: 10/090,146

Art Unit: 2828

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the resistance value from an output of the voltage must be as small possible, to the resistance value of the internal resistor, to obtain a greater effectiveness on the light emitting element.

E.g. The Voltage on  $R_L = V - IR_i$ . The  $R_L = V$ , therefore the  $R_i$  must be as smaller as possible to obtain a higher efficiency.



## Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 3 and 5 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 8 – 13 and 30-31 are allowed.

## Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed May 24, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2-3,5,8-13,28 and 30-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Delma R. Flores Ruiz whose telephone number is (571) 272-1940. The examiner can normally be reached on M - F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Min Sun Harvey can be reached on (571) -272-1835. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system; contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Examiner Art Unit 2828 DRFR/MH

August 16, 2007

Min Sun Harvey Supervisor Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2828